H. Buehler

The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday, FEB. 19. 1840. Vol. 2--No. 24.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
FOR
MIFFLIN COUNTY,
From the first day of January 1839, to the thirty first day of December, both days included.

RECEIPTS.

Charles Ritz, Esq. Treasurer, **Dr.**

To cash from James Waream, collector of Borough for 1836.	$140,70
Do. from John M'Gill, collector of Oliver for 1839.	67,72
Do. from John Sterret, collector of Armagh for 1837.	350,86
Do. from John Walters, collector of Oliver for 1837.	623,18
Do. from George Carney, collector of Borough for 1837.	302,75
Do. from Sam'l Sigler, collector of Decatur for 1837.	11,20
Do. from Thomas Watson, collector of Armagh for 1838.	461,54
Do. from Lewis Owens collector of Borough for 1838.	31,00
Do. from Abner Reed, collector of Brown for 1838.	504,54¾
Do. from Henry Long, collector of Derry for 1838.	70,00
Do. from Wm. Hough, collector of Decatur for 1838.	44,68¾
Do. from Owen Owens, collector of Granville for 1838.	140,60½
Do. from Sam'l Gilmore, collector of Menno for 1838	241,92½
Do. from James Poe, collector of Union for 1838.	455,90
Do. from Joseph Brower, collector of Armagh for 1839.	251,75
Do. from Jacob Everich, collector of Borough for 1839.	252,00
Do. from Henry Barrick, collector of Brown for 1839.	299,66½
Do. from George Albright, collector of Derry for 1839.	120,00
Do. from Isaac Hough, collector of Decature for 1839.	46,00
Do. from George Myers, collector of Granville for 1839.	70,50
Do. from James Fleming, collector of Menno for 1839.	200,00
Do. from Henry Leator, collector of Oliver for 1839.	100,00
Do. from David Zook, collector of Union for 1839.	250,75
Do. from Thomas Postlethwait, collector of Wayne for 1839.	200,00
To balance in Treasurer's hands on the 1st day of January as pr settlement.	1999,05¼
	7248,33¼

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contra **Cr.**

By amount of Comm'rs, orders lifted,	$6027,62½
Do. paid Peniten'ry bill,	203,75
Do. do. Road Certificates,	61,00
Do. do. Wolf scalps,	24,25
Do. do. Red Fox scalps,	19,80
By Treasurer's per centage,	144,81½
By balance in Treasurers hands,	767,09½
	$7248,33¼

Given under our hands at the Commissioners Office, in the Borough of Lewistown, on the 8th day of January, 1840

ISAIAH COPLIN, ROBT. M'KEE, HUGH CONLEY, } Commissioners.

Attest—SAMUEL P. LILLEY, Clerk.

We the undersigned, Auditors of the county of Mifflin, report that we have carefully examined Vouchers, Receipts and Expenditures of the said county, from the 1st, day of January, 1839, to the 31st day of December 1839, inclusive—and find them to be correct as above stated; and we do further report, that the annexed statement of outstanding Taxes, have been carefully examined by us, and found to be correct, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN STONEROAD, SAMUEL BARR, } Auditors.

Amount of Commissioners Orders, issued to sundry persons from the 1st day of January, 1839, to the 31st day of December, 1839.

Petit Jurors,	$643,34½
Grand Jurors,	397,58½
Commonwealth's witnesses,	94.52¼
Constables for making returns and attending court,	89,20
Justices commonwealth fees,	45,09
Inspectors, Clerks, Judges, and return Judges at the last General election and Special election,	231,70
Repairs of Court House and Jail,	96,22
Crying court and cleaning court house	29,22½
Election boxes,	3,50
John Musser, Jail fees and boarding prisoners,	87,71¼
Commissioners seals,	3,75
Auditors fees,	37,00
Dr. T. A. Worrall, attending prisoners,	4,00
David Candor, Esq. former prosecuting Attorney,	26,00
R. C. Hale, Esq. deputy prosecuting Attorney,	24,00
R. Mathews, Sheriff's fees, and taking prisoners to the Eastern Penitentiary,	358,50
Inquisitions on dead bodies,	45,73½
R. C. Hale. Esq. Attorney for county	20,00
M'Veytown bridge,	960,00
James Gibboney, for an Adsectum docket for Prothonotary's Office,	14,00
Wm. Brothers, former clerk of Quarter Sessions,	83,00
James Gibboney, clerk of Quarter Sessions,	70,81
James Burns, former Treasurer,	40,00
Fox scalps	1,62½
Wild Cat scalps,	4,00
Samuel P. Lilley, clerk of Commissioners, balance of sallary 1838,	20,00
Assessor and assistant Assessor,	517,75
Lewistown Water company,	840,00
Henry B. Taylor, for amount overpaid on duplicate	57,17
John M'Gill, for amount overpaid on duplicate,	60,00
James Poe, for amount overpaid on duplicate,	50
Samuel P. Lilley, for recording Triannual Assessment	25,10
Commissioners fees,	155,00
James A. Cunningham, balance of printing for 1838,	15,00
James A. Cunningham, balance of printing for 1839	67,00
Samuel P. Lilley, clerk of Commissioners.	91,37½

Outstanding Debts---MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Oliver—John Walter,	1837	$130,78	Decatur—Isaac Hough,	1839	125,92
Borough—Lewis Owens,	1838	415.49	Granville—Geo. Myers,	do	226,19
Derry—Henry Long,	do	95.14	Menno—James Fleming	do	191,06
Decatur—William Hough,	do	45.31	Oliver—Henry Leator,	do	461.46
Granville—Owen Owens,	do	184,77	Union—David Zook	do	284.49
Oliver—James Bratton,	do	175.06	Wayne—Thos. Postlethwait	do	111,93
Wayne—Geo. A. Lyon,	do	" "			$3527,88
Armagh—Joseph Brower,	1839	264,54			
Borough—Jacob Everich,	do	264.39			
Brown—Henry Barrack,	do	241.72½			
Derry—Geo. Albright,	do	309,59			

[Subject to fees of collection and bills of deficiencies.]

WOMAN.

To the honor, to the eternal honor of her sex be it said, that in the path of duty, no sacrifice is with them too high or to dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from love, honor, innocence, or religion requires. The voice *of* pleasure may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her; on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not, and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit, which neither courts difficulties, nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret and that patience in suffering which seems victorious over even death itself.—Juber Stone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Knickerbocker of September

REPUBLICAN DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY.

"Knowledge and goodness—these make degress in heaven, and they must be the graduating scale of a true democracy. I believe that the Christian law, seconding of course, the laws of nature, ordains equality—democracy if you please; and therefore, that its progress and final stability are certain. The ladder is knocked down, my friend, and we stand on nature's level."

Miss Sedgwick's "Home."

Our political axiom, that "all men are born free and equal," is held up before the eyes of the world as our natural motto. We are proud of seeing it inscribed, in characters of light, upon the banner under which we are marching to the highest places of power and glory, for we know that the gaze of other nations is fixed upon us, in envy and admiration. It is our boast, that under our Government, the accidents of birth and station give no man supremacy over another, in his claims to distinction, and that its higher office is as freely opened to the son of a laborer as the son of a President. In contrasting our republic with other countries, we become elevated by the thought of our greatness in the rank of nations; we designate our people as a nation of sovreigns; and viewing ourselves as parts of the mighty whole, we glory in the name of American, and wish for no other title. Thus dignified are the feelings, and thus noble are the sentiments, that we cherish as patriots; but what becomes of our self-respect, and our respect for the rights of others, when we look at ourselves as individuals, and strive to ascertain our own place among our fellows? Apply our boasted motto to society and we hoot at it with scorn. So far from acknowledging that we stand upon the same level with those whom we imagine are above us, and to thrust back those whom we think are beneath us.

What a beggar's garb of rags and patches, is our attempted code of distinctions in society! In Europe, there is at least order and symetry in the arrangement, however unjust and unreasonable they may appear. There, they are considered of so much importance, as to be laid down with all due solemnity in the pages of the learned commentator of English law; and although by these regulations, the tripping damsel in her teens is allowed to take precedence of a venerable and silver-haired grandsire, if her title should chance to be higher than his, yet such things are in accordance with their Government and with the custom handed down from the feudal ages. But with us it is different. The spirit and the letter of our institutions promulgate the glorious doctrine of our liberty and equality. The law of primogeniture has no place among us; we are a brotherhood of freemen. and the right and title of one is as full and as high as that of the other. And it is evident that this doctrine also eventually organizes our society, in despite of the puny and contemptible efforts made to counteract it, and the cowardly denial which refuses to acknowledge it. The mechanic's apprentice throws down his tools enters in the race for wealth or political preferment, and takes his place beside the son of a judge, or of the wealthy merchant. The most aristocratic and manœuvering mother is brought to bestow her jealously-guarded daughter's hand upon the man whose former occupation she blushes to own, but whose present station renders him alliance an object of her pride and highest ambition.

The wealthy vulgar, conscious of their possessing no *inherent* claims of superiority to the mass around them, entrench themselves behind the gorgeous outworks of display; but they cannot exclude those whom they effect to despise, for rapidly accumalated fortunes soon enable those whom they contemn to occupy the same height and throw up contiguous breastworks. We see these things taking place around us, and yet we talk of our distinctions in society, our separate circles, which we would fain make others believe are as far asunder as the orbits of Mercury and of Herschel. There are so many "cycles upon epicycles, orbs on orbs," in our confused divisions of rank, that no one can tell whose circle is entitled to the highest station in the empyrian, or which individual can show undisputed claim to a place in any one of them. Look at the ground on which these distinctions are said to rest, and examine the ostensible title that is necessary to gain a passport into debateable land of "good society," and we find the one as baseless as the fabric of a vision, and the other so difficult to fix upon a rightful claimant, that were our would-be exclusively legally strict in their investigations, they would soon be forced

——"to tread alone
Their banquet halls deserted."

Every one familliar with the phraseology of ton, knows what is meant by a "mixture;" but in defiance of the arbitrary code, these "abhorred mixtures" take place, in every company that is gathered to gether, from the social party to the public ball. A large assemblage cannot be collected, without admitting many whom the most fastidious consider as unlawful intruders; but our patronessses are obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and to overlook the taint of "the trades," provided the industrious occupation has been abandoned for the idleness of acquired wealth.—They profess to hold themselves far above sons and daughters of the man who still plies tools of honest toil, while they strive to forget that the fortunes bequeathed to them, were wrought by the same implements in the hands of their own ancestors. How inconsistent and how ludicrous are all attempts at such exclusiveness! And yet they talk of aristocracy, assume a haughty superscilliousness towards their supposed inferiors, and utter "swelling words of vanity" respecting their "first circles," and their distinctions in society." Away with such foolery! Away with this paltry card-built imitations of the time-worn, crumbling edifices of Europe! It is these follies and this baseless pretension, that renders us the laughing stock of tourists, and a mark for the finger of scorn and ridicule when we are travellers in England, or on the continent. The name of *American* has indeed been basely dishonored, if we may credit the accounts given of some of our countrymen and countrywomen abroad. These rivals of cockney tourists, these rambling idlers, whose empty heads and full purses have caused them to play such fantastic tricks in the cities of Europe, what shall we say of them? The ostentatious folly and petty vanity of some, have caused us to blush to own them as Americans, but of those who are ashamed to own the land of their birth. and who depreciate our country, and its glorious institutions, we would say, "Out upon the ingrates."

They are no longer of us! We divorce them from our hearths and our homes, and hope they may live and die the subject of a despot; for they are unworthy to inhale again the free air of our hills, or to touch their feet upon this soil, whose liberty was the blood-bought heritage of our fathers!

Let us then cast all these follies from us; let us carry our national motto into American society, and proudly acknowledge it as our own, in the midst of the proudest court in Europe, and it will bring us the respect, ay, even the reverence, of the most cringing slave at the feet of royalty. There is a lofty independence, a fearless freedom, in the bearing and character of a *true republican*, which force men to honor him. He looks on men as *men*, and not through the medium of their titles. To him,

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp
The man's the gold for 'a that!"

He maintains the dignity of a freeman, without violating the cause of any society into which he is thrown. He is always an American citizen; at a court presentation, a nobleman's entertainment, or at a merchant's table. We trust that our country may have many such representatives in foreign climes so as to redeem us from the opprobrium which is said to rest upon us.

Let it be our boast that the regulations of our social life are based upon the same broad and noble foundation as our political institutions; that our highest places are open to all who are worthy of them, whether they be decendants of homeborn peasants, or foreign nobles.

Let us pride ourselves in making character and intellect the only standard of graduation, for graduations there will, be while men differ so much in the cultivation of their hearts and their minds. An agrarianism in social intercourse is an impracticable, and would be as impossible, as an agrarianism in property.

The present code of divisions in society is arbitrary, and principle based upon different degrees of wealth and display; and it is the tyranny of fashion, alone that keeps such antipodes together. Break up the artificial bands that hold our incongruous mixtures in union, and all will find their proper level. It is the consciousness that external distinctions are all that are required, that leads to those eager struggles for station and precedence. The vulgar and unintellectual women, who delights in finery and show, and whose husband or father may chance to be a merchant, knows that there are many women of the same kind in the circles above her; and it is this that tempts her to strive for a place beside them. Were our conventional regulations differently constituted, barriers of exclusion would be needless, for those of low minds and frivulous tastes would not even attempt to mingle with their superiors in mental elevation, for to them there would be neither happiness nor congeniality in the companionship.

It is the natural tendency of society to arrange itself into classes; but these classes, if freed from the marring influence of fashion, will be gathered together by the attraction of moral sympathy, and by the law of intellectual similitude. The ill-bred and uneducated woman of ton will find that her purse and her style of living can no longer command the company of the well-bred and accomplished: and the refined and the intelligent will associate together, however different may be their fortunes; or occupations. The claims of the various distinctions in society will no longer be *extrinsic*; they will be *inherent*, and our social system will become one of harmony, order, and due proportion. We shall then allow no supremacy from birth-right or heritage, fortune or station; for we shall "hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are born free and equal, and the only destinctions that we, as republicans, shall be willing to acknowledge, are those of character, virtue and intelligence. G.

THE LILE OF A HUSBANDMAN.

"I am a true laborer. I can earn that I eat, get what I wear; owe no man hate, envy no mans happiness—glad of other men's good —content with my farm, and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze and my lambs suck."—SHAKESPEARE.

We have come to the conclusion that nature's truest noblemen, is the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face, upon his own bought and paid for plantation. An independent farmer may stand upon his own house top, and say to himself as Selkirk did—

"I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute;
From centre all round to the sea
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

He is truly a rich monarch—with a landed title more secure than that of fudal lord or baron—more easily preserved and protected, not by deeds of valor, through the shedding of blood, but the lawful labour of the hands. His house is his castle, his acres his dominions. His gardens are his Parks, his grass plats his lawns, and his forests his groves.—His cattle, sheep, and poultry are his subjects, and he becomes at pleasure, either the executioner or multiplier of such subjects. Tell us if the king upon his throne has more power worth possessing. His happiness we know is less, as he increases toils, cares, and his sorrows in proportion as the cultivator of the soil diminishes his.

In the spring he sows, in the autum he reaps. Providence has assured him that spring time shall not fail and he has the assurance of the Giver of every good and perfect gift, that as he sows, so shall he reap. His grounds are watered in the season of draught with the rains and dews of heaven and in the damp season the suns shines to cheer, invigorate, and give promise to his labours. The severe tasks of summer are succeeded by the lighter labours of the winter. As we have said, in the words of Will Shakespeare, "he earns what he eats, and gets what he wears." He may say truly, and with honest pride—

I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it."

What could a man want more? and how can a farmer, capable of enjoying life possessed of his farm house, his farm, and his necessary implements of husbandry, ever sigh for a residence within the enclosure of a city—choosing bricks and mortar for the elbow room of a spacious farm house, the dust of the town for a village; the three story brick house, for the granery or the haycock; for the purest air of heaven. the atmosphere of a thousand unwholesome smoky houses, and ten thousand unwholesome breaths? How could a farmer make such a choice as this? We would pause for a reply did we not know the only answer which could be devised, after a long study, would be the unsatisfactory one that something better was anticipated only, for it would be a miracle, almost, for a man to find himself happier or in better circumstances after a change of residence from the country to the city. No, no. The true elyseum the real paradise on earh, is the country—the green, fruitful, beautiful country. The city for the last task maker and his hard working servant; but the country for the man who wishes for health and leisure, contentment and a long life.

The ancient Romans venerated the plough and at the earliest, purest time of the republic, the greatest praise which could be given to illustrative, character, was a judicious and industrious husbandman.—*Portland Adv.*

From the New York Messenger.

THE FROZEN CREW.

——Miserable they
Who here entangled in the gathering ice
Take their last look at the descending sun,
While full of death and fierce with ten-fold frost,
The long, *long* neight, incumbent o'er their heads
Too horrible." *Thompson.*

There are fearful wonders upon the ocean—wonders in the tempest and in the calm, in, the tropical heat and in the cold and frozen seas. Thousands and tens of thousands go down in the deep, and are no more seen forever, A more fearful fate has befallen a thousand sons of the ocean. Long before the idea of the existence of a new world was contemplated by Europeans, the northern seas had been traversed in every direction by the daring freebooters of the north, who often bore the title of "The Kings of the Sea." They had discovered Iceland, and the settlement there formed, became an asylum for the hosts of northmen, who were driven from Seandinavia, by the gradual approach of southern civilzation. In time Iceland, also sent forth her colonies, and early in the tenth century effected a settlement on the coast of Greenland. It long languished for want of sufficient population; in 988, Ericke Raude, an Icelandic chieftain fitted out an expedition of twenty gallies at *Snaefell*, and having manned them with sufficieut crews of colonists, set forth from Iceland, bound to what appeared to them to be a more congenial climate. They sailed upon the ocean fifteen days, and they saw no land. The next day brought with it a storm, and many a gallant vessel sunk in the deep. Mountains of ice covered the waters as far as the eye could reach, and but few gallies of the fleet escaped destruction. The morning of the 17th day was clear and cloudless. The sea was calm, and far away to the north could be seen the glare of the icefields reflecting on the sky. The remains of the shattered fleet gathered together to pursue their voyage. But the galley of Ericks was not with them. The crew of a galley which was driven farther north than the rest, reported that, as the morning broke, the huge fields of ice that had covered the ocean, ware driven by the current past them, and that they beheld the galley of Erick Raude, borne by a resistles force and with the speed of the wind, before a tremendous flake of ice. Her crew had lost all control over her—they were tossing their arms in wild agony. Scarcely a moment elapsed ere it was walled in by a hundred icy hills, and the whole mass moved forward and was soon beyond the horizon. That the galley of the narrators of this story escaped was wonderful. It remained, however, uncontradicted, and the vessel of Ericke Raude was never more seen.

Half a century after this event, a Danish colony was established upon the western coast of Greenland. The crew of the vessel that carried the colonists thither, in their excursion into the interior, that crossed a range of hills that stretched to the northward they had approached, perhaps, nearer to the pole than any succeding adventurers. Upon looking down from the summit of the hills, they beheld a vast & almost interminable field of ice undulating in various places & formed into a thousand grotesque shapes. They saw, not far from the shore, the figure of an icy vessel with a glittering icicle in place of a mast arising from it. Curiosity prompted them to approach, when they beheld a dismal sight. Figures of men in every attitude of wo were upon the deck, but they were icy things. One figure alone stood erect, and with folded arms leaning against the mast. A hatchet was procured and the ice split away, and the features of a chieftain were disclosed, pallid and deathly, but free fr m decay. This was, doubtless, the vessel, and that figure the form of Erick Raude. Benumbed with cold, and in the agony of despair, his crew had fallen around him. He alone had stood erect while the chill of death passed over him. The spray of the ocean and the falling sleet had frozen as it lighted upon them, and covered each figure with an icy robe which the short-lived glanc of a Greenland sun had not power to remove. The Danes gazed upon the spectacle with trembling. They knew not but the same might be their fate. They knceled down upon the deck and muttered a prayer in their native tongues for the frozen crew, then hastily left the place, for the night was fast approaching.

The Parson and the Parishioner's Daughter.

The New Orleans Sun tells the following story, and locates the scene in Lynn, Mass.:—

"Travelling into town one night about dusk, Parson —— had occasion to call at the mansion of an esteemed parishioner, who had, among other worldly possessions, two or three fine daughters. He had scarce knocked at the door, when it was hastily opened by one of these blooming maidens, who, as quick as thought, threw her arms around his neck, and before he had time to say, 'O, don't!, pressed her warm delicate lips to his, and gave him as sweet a kiss as ever heart of swain desired. In utter astonishment, the worthy devine was endeavoring to stammer out something, when the damsel exclaimed,

"O, mercy, mercy! Mr.——, is this you? I thought as much as could be it was my brother Henry."

"Pshaw!" thought the parson to himself you did'nt think any such a thing." But taking her hand, he said, in a forgiving tone There is no harm done.

After this gentle reproof, he was ushered into the parlor by the maiden, who, as she came to the light could not conceal the deep blush that glowed upon her cheek, while the boquet that was pinned upon her bosom shook like a flower garden in an earthquake. And when he rose to depart it some how fell to her lot to wait upon him to the door; and it may be added that in the entry they held discourse together for some minutes—on what subject it is not for us to say.

As the warm hearted pastor plodded homewards, he argued with himself in this wise.—

"Miss—— knew it to be me who knocked at the door, or how did she recognize me before I spoke? And is it probable that her brother would knock before entering? She must be desperate in ——, pshaw? But supposing that she did think me her brother? Why, if she loves her brother at that rate, how must she love her husband; for, by the great squash, I never felt such a kiss in my life."

We have only to add, that it was not long after this that Mr.—— had occasion to summon a brother in the ministry to the performance of one of the most solemn as well as pleasent duties attached to the sacred office, and that the lovely Miss—— above spoken of, thereupon became the lovely Mrs.——."

The Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 29

EXTRACT FROM THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

Juniata Division.

This division extends from the junction at Duncan's Island to the basin at Hollidaysburg, and is one hundred and twenty-seven and a half miles in length. Navigation commenced on it the 19th of March, and continued throughout the season, with but few [illegible] upon the Shavers Ford Aqueduct, one hundred feet in length gave way early in August last. The frame work supporting the trank having become decayed broke off at the piers and the whole span fell into the river. Prompt measures were adopted to repair the breach, and on the eighth day after it occurred, boats again passed the aqueduct. Two spans of the aqueduct at Jacks narrows required renewal for which materials have been provided.—Contracts for repairing nine of the uncovered aqueducts, were entered into during the present season, and the work is progressing.

The new trunk of the aqueduct at Duncans Island, will be extended across the stream during the ensuing winter. The appropriations for that purpose according to the estimates of the engineer, will be sufficient.

There are ninety-one locks on this division, overcoming 555 52-100 feet of lockage. They are built on the composite plan; and a large portion of them must have entire new lining new gates and sluices, before the business of another season commences.—Contracts have been made for the delivery of the necessary materials, and the work will be prosecuted during the suspension of navigation the ensuing winter. Two locks will require a thorough repair—they will have to be taken down to their foundation & rebuilt.

The board would recommend the construction of a guard lock in the Long Narrows, instead of the single set of gates now in use at that point. They are in bad condition, and much delay is frequently occarioned by the difficulty of passing them.

The waste-weirs were originally constructed of wood, and a large number of them require immediate renewal. They should be repaired with stone abutments.

The superstructure of many of the bridges has become too much decayed to last another season. Contracts for the renewal of thirty-eight of the number have been entered into.

By a resolution of the General Assembly passed the 17th day of June last, the Canal Commissioners were authorized to put under contract, and cause to be constructed, a towing path on the west side of the river Juniata, from the dam at North's Island to a point near or opposite the town of Millerstown, where it is contemplated to erect a bridge so as to make a slack water navigation between those points, if in their opinion, after a personal examination of the location, in company with a practical engineer, the interests of the commonwealth would be promoted by such a change. It was provided also, that "if the aforesaid change should be affected, the Canal Commissioners shall enter into a contract with the bridge company at Millerstown for the construction of a towing path for the use of the commonwealth, in connexion with said bridge." By the same resolution it is moreover "provided that if the Canal Commissioners should be of opinion, that the interests of the commonwealth will be better promoted by erecting a towing path to the bridge now in contemplation, at Rider's Ferry, where the rope ferry now crosses, they shall enter into contract with the bridge company at Rider's Ferry for the construction of a towing path, for the use of the commonwealth, in connexion with said bridge.

In pursuance of the provision of the foregoing resolutions, the board in company with Mr A. C. Warford a practical engineer, personally examined the proposed change of location. The distance from the rope ferry to the bridge at Millerstown, is one mile and seven-eights, and the cost of constructing a towing path and new outlet locks is estimated at $30,000. When completed nothing is gained which cannot be as readily accomplished by the construction of a towing path bridge at the rope ferry. The board had therefore no difficulty in deciding that the interests of the commonwealth would not be promoted by the construction of a towing path on the west side of the river from the dam at North's Island to a point near or opposite Millerstown. They also declined entering into contract with a bridge company at the rope ferry, for the construction of a towing path for the use of the State in Connection with their bridge. While they are satisfied that a towing path bridge be constructed at that point, they do not consider that the interests of the commonwealth would be promoted by entering into partnership with an incorporated company to accomplish the object.—Such associations uniformly result to the disadvantage of the State, and should be scrupulously avoided. The board in their report of the 11th of March last, recommended the construction of a towing path bridge at the expense of the commonwealth, as a substitute for the rope ferry, [illegible] changed, and they now respectfully ask an appropriation for that purpose.—Estimated cost $20,000.

The following statement shows the estimated cost of repairs on the Juniata Division for the ensuing year:

Cleaning out bed of canal and raising and strengthing banks.	$10,000 00
Repairing locks,	20,000 00
" aqueducts,	36,300 00
" waste weirs,	10,600 00
" bridges,	9,500 00
" dams,	1,000 00
" slope walls,	6,000 00
" ferry at North's island,	6,000 00
Whole amount required,	$102,000 00

There was drawn from the Treasury for repairs on this division for the last fiscal year the sum of $49,636 31.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

It appears from the late report of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, that the number of banks in the United States, including 109 branches, is 950! Of these 343 suspended specie payments *entirely*, and 65 *in part only*, during the year 1839. The number of them that have been discontinued or broken wihin two or three years is 561. Of those that had suspended 48 only have resumed.

How strikingly this short statement exhibits the insecurity of the rights and interests of the people under the present banking laws. Nearly one half of the banks have violated the laws, and one out of every twenty has either cheated, or shamefully mismanaged its affairs! Yet the *immaculate* whigs and Harrisonian take these institutions under their protection—they foster them with as much tender care, as if they were the offspring of patriotism and the trusty guardians of the country's welfare. Such men, indeed, are *very firm and resolute defenders and upholders of the supremacy of the laws*! They continually warn the people to beware of the Sub-treasury, which they say, will fill the country with *Swartwouters*, who will plunder the public treasury—that the precious metals, gold and silver, will be paid into their hands and thus enable them to feast upon the luxuries and pleasures that the country affords, whilst the honest business man and laborer will recieve a depreciated currency in remuneration for their daily labors, and be obliged to live upon that kind of nourishment, that produces, as Carvantes would say, nothing but "grumblings and groanings." This is not any thing like the results of the banking system The Democratic whigs, we suppose, by their great clamors against frauds and defaulters, would never be guilty of upholding a system that gives employment and support to the dishonest. But let us draw a parallel between the conduct of many banks and stock speculators and those who have made their fortunes by plundering the treasnry, and the fact will be plainly established, that banks, as well as a few "leg treasurers," have drawn into their voracious grasp the moneys of the people, without the intention of ever giving a just and honorable account of them!

We are decided in expressing our opinion, that the banking system must be reformed before the prosperity and happiness of the people can be firmly and permanently secured. Our Legislature has now the power and opportunity to bring about this reform, without any danger of being accused for the violation of contracts. The banks that suspended have forfeited their charters and the curse of the nation will rest upon them, if they are left to escape without having those guards and protective principles thrown around them, that will forever put to rest the fear of future suspensions and frauds. Let this work be done with a view to the credit of the commonwealth and the immediate interests of the people; but, woe to them, who shall neglect it. We cannot believe, however, that a single democrat in the Legislature will be found wanting in his labors to forward all expedient measures in promotion of this object; and, from repeated and earnest recommendations of the Governor we may safely say, that he will not be wanting with his hearty co-operation.—*S. C. Gazette.*

THE BLOOD HOUNDS.

The opposition always seeking for an available subject out of which to make political capital, have lately found a glorious windfall in the importation by the authorities of Florida of a number of bloodhounds by means of which they hope to discover the whereabouts of the Indians, which now appears to be the great difficulty in the way.

As usual with our veracious opponents, they add to the story as they go along, such *facts* as are necessary to make it suit their purposes: in this matter we notice the following falsifications.

The blood hounds are not ordered by the general government, but by the authorities of Florida, consequently, this wicked administration have nothing to do with it.

The blood hounds are stated to have cost $300 each, it is stated by the Florida papers as a remarkable price, that *some* of them cost $200.

But the cream of the matter, and that which overthrows all the lamentation of our opponents over the barbarous treatment in store for "the poor indians" who are so humane in their treatment of our fellow citizens, as the fact that the hounds are to be used to *discover* and not to *destroy* the Indians; the dogs will be the victims, so soon as the ambushed Indian is discovered by the sagacity of the hound; the life of the discoverer will pay the forfeit, and thus the inhumanity consists in sacrificing dogs instead of men, on the altar of war.—*Democratic Standard.*

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

The Democratic Convention of this county which assembled on Tuesday, February 4, is said to have been very large. CHARLES [illegible] to the State Convention which is to be held in Harrisburg on the 4th of March. to select an electoral ticket, and to appoint delegates to a National Democratic Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President of the United States. MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON were recommended for re-election. From among a number of resolutions adopted by the Convention, we extract the following. We will endeavor to publish the whole proceedings as soon as we can conveniently find room. —*S. C. Gazette.*

Resolved, That we hail with joy, the prospect of the passage of the "Independent Treasury Bill"—as establishing a treasury for the Government over which Congress can have the entire control, and as calculated to exert a wholesome influence over the currency of the country.

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians, we view with just pride, the eminent station to which our distinguished Senator, *James Buchanan*, has attained in the Councils of the nation—that his talent and Democratic principles distinguished him as one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons, and as worthy the highest honors in the gift of the people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a thorough and radical reform of the Banking system—such reform as shall, by restricting and confining the Banks to their legal and legitimate business, effectually protect the people against bank frauds and bank impositions.

On motion of F. Lusk, Esq.; the following amendment was added to the preceding resolutions, viz:

That we view with gratification the evidence of determined perseverance on the part of our Legislature to discover and correct the fundamental defects in the Banking system of Pennsylvania—firmly believe that system to be radically defective, and as confidently trusting to the wisdom and ability of that patriotic body to prescribe a suitable corrective.

Resolved, That the Banks of this state should by legislative enactment be required to resume specie payments at the earliest moment practicable under a penalty of forfeiture of their charters.

Resolved, That Gov. Porter in his late message, has nobly sustained the character we entertained of him, as an enlightened and talented statesman—that he has evinced a moral courage seldom equalled, in boldly exhibiting our financial condition, and fearlessly recommending a course of policy to be pursued to extricate the State from a temporary embarrassment—that it is due from the Legislature to carry the principles he recommends into effect—and should it terminate in a direct taxation for a short time, it will be cheerfully and promptly met by the people. The honor of the state demands it—and no true Pennsylvanian will permit the honor of our beloved Commonwealth to be tarnished at home or abroad.

Resolved, That in view of all the circumstances at present existing in relation to the financial condition of this commonwealth, we are of opinion that the true policy of the Legislature is, to require immediately of the U. S. Bank the whole amount of money it is bound by its charter to loan the commonwealth at 4 per cent.—and that such portions of that amount as may not be needed for immediate use, the Bank be permitted to retain until it shall be wanted by paying the State 6 per cent. interest for the same—that if the Bank fail to comply with such requirement, its charter should be declared forfeited and its affairs immediately wound up.

Richard M. Johnson.

Since the county meeting at Huntingdon confirmed our own prediction for the *real* hero of the Thames as the candidate of the democracy for the office of Vice President, we have placed his name at the head of our columns, "subject to the decision of a National Convention." If a life of useful exertion in the legislative halls, and in the tented field, entitle a man to the gratitude of his country; if a steadfast adherence; an able zealous and constant support of democratic principles, demand a like support from the democratic party; if the firm, enlightened and talented advocate of civil and religious liberty, deserves the thanks and the gratitude of those whose rights he has defended and maintained; if all these qualities combined constitute a claim on the part of their possessor to the second office in the peoples gift, and people have already decided that they do, then should R. M. Johnson agam be the candidate of the democracy for the office of Vice President, unless *good* reasons can be assigned for the dismissal of the war-worn Tecumseh.

The qualifications and services of Col. Johnson, are so sufficient arguments in favor of his nomination, that it is hardly necessary to offer others; but were it necessary, we might say that at this time when the opposition, are rallying under the once dreaded banner of a military chieftain, and endeavoring to lead the people of the Union from the path of duty by the glare of military glory, it would be well to have on our ticket a military chieftain to oppose theirs, the real hero of the Thames to set off the usurper of the glory of that day; the war worn, and battle battered conquerer of Tecumseh, to place in contrast with the caught-napping hero of Tippecanoe, the destroyer of baggage, the leader in a dozen retreats.—*Democratic Standard.*

CALCULATION.—The editor of a New Orleans paper alleges that Mr Van Buren will receive the whole abolition vote of the North and West. This assertion is evidently made by way of set off to the evidence which is furnished that Gen. Harrison is himself an Abolitionist, and obtained the nomination of the Harrisburg Convention, over Mr Clay, in consequence of his being more aceptable to the Abolitionists who were members of the Convention. The editor of the paper in which the assertion was made feels concious that with such facts before [illegible] the people of the South will prefer Mr. Van Buren to the General, unless something be done to produce upon their minds the impression that the former is also tinctured with Abolition. But this assertion can produce no snch effect. The whole course which he has pursued has shown him to be opposed to the mad schemes of those desperate fanaties. The leaders among the Whigs throughout the country are firmly impressed with the belief that the whole body of the Abolitionists in the North and West will give their support to General Harrison, and but for that belief they would long since have abandoned all idea of the possibility of his election. We do not doubt that he will obtain all of their votes, but we have no idea that it will afford him the smallest chance of being elected. Nor do we believe that the Whigs themselves really entertain any such opinion. Their boasting about tremendous meetings and the wonderful enthusiasm displayed in his favor' is all designed for political effect, as were their calculations and predictions in favor of their candidate previous to the three last Presidential elections. Their prospects were then better than they now are; and yet we all know what were the results.—*Baltimore Republican.*

From the New Haven Register.

HARRISON AND THE LAST WAR.

It can never be forgotten that Gen. Harrison refused to serve till the end of the war. He threw up his commission, and retired from all danger in the hour of his couutry's most need. The illustrious Jackson gained all his laurels after Harrison had left the service. The resignation of the one, and the appointment of the other, was contained in the same order. It was issued by President Maddison' in the midst of the war, and read as follows:

"Andrew Jackson, of Tennesee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, resigned."

This short paragraph, from the pen of President Maddison, is the severest comment that could be mede upon the military services of the present federal candidate for the Presidency.

A KNOCK DOWN ARGUMENT.

"You that have tears prepare to shed them now !"

The Democrat has at length given birth to a very cogent reason why Harrison shold be elected President. And what dear reader, do you think it is?

Just gird up our risible functions, provide yourself with a bottle of hartshorn, and then read the annexed paragraph; from Saturday's Democrat:

"There is magic in names. The terminating sylable in that of our candidate for President is also ominous of success, as euphonic.—WASHING-*ton* JEFFER-*son*, MADI-*son*, JACK-*son*, were all popular men, though not all elected at the first trial. The people were not successful in their first attempt to elect JACK-*son*; but he went in almost unanimously at the next election. They have once failed with HARRI-*son*, but the omen—the omen!—it is a good one—he will be our next President! Mark that."—Rochester Democrat.

We give up! If any poor whigling has ever had any doubts of the quallifications of old Tip, for the office of President, those doubts must now be dispelled by this overwhelming, this knock down argument! Well may the "old lady" now exclaim, with an air of triumph—

My name is *William Henry* Harri-son,
Which sounds so very like *George Washing*-ton,
And Mr *Jeffer*-son,
And Mr *Maddi*-son;
And also like old General *Jack*-son—
That who can deny sufficient *gump*-tion,
To *William Henry* Harri-son?
And though whigs call me "*Granny* Harri-son,
How can I lose by such compari-son,
While there's lady *Blessing*-ton,
And old *Jemima Wilkin*-son,
Whose names, like mine, both end with *s-o-n* son?
And also rhyme with *William* Harri-son,
So here's thanks to Harrisburg's Convention!

Rochester Daily Advertiser.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

An old fellow whose name we veil under that of Hunks, died in the town of Charleston last week, who would have been a capital fellow for Dickens, and might have sat to Scott for his imitable character of Trapbots, in the Fortunes of Nigel. He was a miserly, close-fisted old hunks, a real skinflint, who, it was supposed by his neighbors had scraped together, as such characters will in one way and another, a considerable sum of money. This was not known, however. Some said he had money concealed in the earth—others judging from the slovenly manner in which he lived and dressed, that he had nothing but the few acres which he cultivated. He lived like the poorest, shutting his door upon every intruder—till at last Death knocked and he was obliged to open. During his sickness he was wont to send daily for a small purse of silver and gold, hid in the wall of his cellar, which he would count over with that feeling of painful delight, which inhabits the bosom of the true miser alone. Disease, however, wore down his frame rapidly, and at last he was unequal to the task of going through his daily custom of his counting the pieces in his purse, and could only as they were displayed before him, pat them softly with his hands as a lady pats her favorite dog on the back. One day during the last stages of the disease, he sent for a neighbor, and expressed a wish to impart a secret to him:—"Go down cellar, (said he) and in the further corner you will find a tub. Raise it, and you will see a shingle, beneath which is a box." The individual followed the direction, and found a box of specie. "Now go to another corner," said the miser, describing the place. Another box was found embedded in the earth. A day or two after when he found he must soon leave all his earthly treasures, he desired to be raised up in his bed.—His request was granted, when he immediately reached out his skinny hand beneath his pillow, and lo! another box was found cunningly concealed, containing about five hundred dollars in French gold pieces, which it is understood he took from one of the banks about the time of the suspension of specie payments.

All these buried treasures were given in the keeping of his neighbor for the benefit of others. He said there was another box, but that he did'nt like to tell where, it was, as he might want it himself. He however consented to write the place of interment on a piece of paper, so that the secret might not perish with him. He died soon after and his hidden treasures—no inconsiderable sum—were counted at the close of the funeral ceremonies. Thus died at an advanced age, one whose only aspiration, through a long life, seems to have been the hoarding of specie and burying it, where it could be of no earthly benefit to no one—a perfect miser—a lover of money not for the blessings which it might impart and diffuse around him, but for its own sake—not for the name of possessing it—for he feigned and was thought poor—but because the mere habit of acquisition had become a passion, and the bare conscientiousness of possession was a pleasure—a phantom of delight, which he could hug with rapture to his bosom. Well will it be for such if they have laid up treasures in Heaven as well as on earth. But we will not sermonize—the lesson conveyed by the sketch is left with the reader. —*Claremont (N. H) Eagle.*

INTERESTING EXTRACT.

"And there is the Dead Sea, and below these dark waters are the sites, perhaps the ruins, of Sodom and Gomorrah, such as when the smoke of the country went up as the smoke of a furnace. There is a tale that nothing living, not even a bird, can cross this sea. But there is no need of imaginary stories to heighten the desolation of the scene, and we, as well as other travellers. can testify to its inacuracy by our observations. We believe, however, that its waters are unfavorable to animal life; and though a shell or two may be occasionally picked up upon the shore, yet these have been probably brought down by the Jordan. The water is excessively bitter and nauceous; and if additional evidence were wanting, we also could testify to its gravity, and to the buoyancy of the human body, when immersed in it. It is only by much exertions, and for a very short time, that any can get and remain below the surface.

"We went from here to Jordan, and struck the river where tradition says the children of Israel passed over, when they first entered the Land of Promise. On the west side is a low bottom, and in the east a high sandy bluff, and the shores of the river are covered with aquatic bushes. The water was thick and turbid, and current rapid, and too deep to be sounded, "for jordan overflowed all his banks all the time of harvest." And here did cross the Jewish nation, over the tribulent stream, "on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan." And we followed their route to Jericho, the frontier city of the Cananites, where "the people shouted with a great shout. and the wall feel down flat, so that the people went up into the city, and every man straight before him, and they took the city." There is no city now to take nor are there any walls now to fall. There are a few miserable hovels, made of rude stones and mud, and the ruined walls of a building of the middle ages where the wretched Arabs burrow, rather than live. Jericho has disappeared as completely as her rival cities, which sunk before the wrath of the Almighty. And it requires an effort to be satisfied that here the great miracle which attended the entrance of the Jews into Canaan was performed, though the truth of the denunciation is before the eyes of the traveller: "Cursed be the man before the Lord that raiseth up and buildeth this city Jericho."

Thus speaks Lewis Cass, American Minister at Paris, who, in August, 1838, stood upon the shore of the Dead Sea, traversed the track-way of the Isrealites through the wilderness, and noted the place of their passage across the Red Sea.

The Memory of the Dead.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

It is an exquisite and beautiful thing in nature, that when the heart is touched and softened by some tranquil happiness of affectionate feeling, powerfully and irresistibly. It would almoat seem as though our better thoughts and sympathies were charms, in virtue of which the soul is enobled to hold some vague and mysterious intercourse with the spirits of those we dearly loved in life. Alas! how often and how long may those patient angels hover above us, watching for the spell which is so seldom muttered and so soon forgotten!

"I AM EXTREMELY GLAD TO SEE YOU."

There are more lies contained in these few words, than in all the written speeches in a lawyer's office; and still the expression is on the tip of every one's tongue. Imagine yourself seated in your sanctum sanctorum wrapped up in the study of some favorite author; or communing with the hallowed nine—when lo! in pops a creditor, and throws a bucket of icewater upon your burning thoughts! 'Ah! my dear friend, I'm extremely glad to see you.' There's a thumper for you to answer for!

Miss is preparing for a party; the carriage is waiting at the door—and still she lingers before the mirror adjusting her rich tresses, when in comes a dear friend; biting her lips with vexation, at the same time foreing a smile she exclaims, 'ah I'm extremely glad to see you.' There's another thumper.

Madam has pickles or sausages to make and is up to her ears in pots and kettles, when Mrs. Somebody enters with her six little ones, all dressed as neat as if they had been freed from six months imprisonment in a bandbox. 'Bless me! I'm extremely glad to see you.' It's a thumpe; its a down right lie: in her heart she wished her and all her brood to the——, I'd like to have said it.

When I hear a person say, 'do call again and see me,' it sounds very much like 'John show the gentleman out.'

There is no such thing as sincere politeness; to be what the fashionable world term polite, we must necessarily be hypocritical. The character of sincerity is bluntness, and a sincere man will never have the *back ache*.

GEO. W. PATTON,

Will be a candidate for *Justice of the Peace*, at the ensuing Spring Election, and respectfully solcits the suffrages of his Fellow-Townsmen.

Lewistown, Feb. 18th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

SAMUEL DAVIDSON,

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected to the same, will discharge the duties thereof with promptitude, and according to law.

Lewistown, Feb. 18th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

JAMES WAREAM,

Offers himself to the Citizens of the Borough of Lewistown as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

At the ensuing Spring Election—and if lected, he will perform the duties thereof to the best of his ability, and according to law.

Lewistown, January 27th 1840.

To the Independent Electors of the

Borough of Lewistown.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of a number of my friends, *I* have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

to be voted for on FRIDAY the 20th day of March next; and I pledge myself that if elected, to perform the duties thereof with promptitude and to the best of my judgment.

George Miller.

Lewistown, Jan. 14th 1840.

Justice of the Peace.

We are authorized to state that

HENRY LEIBERT,

offers himself to the consideration of the citizens of the Borough of Lewistown, as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

at the ensuing Spring Election—and if elected to the same will discharge the duties thereof with promptitude, and according to law.

Lewistown, Feb. 4th 1840.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewsstown.

GENTLEMEN:—

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of a

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For the Borough of Lewistown, and solicit your suffrages for the same—and should I be so fortunate as to receive among the numerous Candidates, a sufficient number of your votes to elect me.—I pledge myself to you, that the conduct which should be practised by such Officer—and the official duties of the same, shall to the best of my ability be lived up to, and executed with Equity, according to Law, and with promptness in all cases.

Your's Respectfully,
Fellow Townsmen,
HENRY EISENBISE.

Lewistown, January 27th 1840.

To the Citizens of Lewistown.

AT the solicitations of my friends, I do hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

For the Borough of Lewistown, at the ensuing Election, and if elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office agreeably to law, and with promptness and fidelity.

Very Respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
RICHARD R. FRANKS.

Lewistown, January 27th 1839.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

Through the persuasion of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

at the ensuing election, and if elected, *I* shall endeavour to discharge the duties thereof to the best of my ability and according to law,

John Shaw.

Lewistown, Feb. 4th 1840.

To the Independent Electors of the Borough of Lewistown,

Through the persuasion of numerous friends, I take this oppertunity to present myself as a candidate for the office of

SQUIRE,

at the Coming Election next spring, and I promise if elected, to administre JUSTICE and JUDGMENT with promptness and impartiality;—I therefore solicit your votes

Very respectfully your
humble servant.
his
Samuel ✕ Nightsinger.
mark.

NOTICE.

The Notes and Book accounts of the Shoe Store of

James McDowel, Esq'r.

have been placed in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to him are requested to call and settle the same immediately. The BOOKS are now in the hands of David M'Clure Esq, who is authorized to settle the same until the first day of April next when suit will be brought on the same without respect of persons.

R. C. HALE.

February 10th, 1840.

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William C. Walker, late of Derry township dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, those also having claims against the said estate, will please present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBT. MATHEWS—Adm'r.

Lewistown, Jan. 18th 1840.

Buffalo Robes

Of a good quality for sale, low for cash, by the subscriber, at his residence on Valley street. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY FEB. 19 1840.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1840.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

AND

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSTON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention)

"*But let it be indellibly engraved on our minds, that relief is not to be found in* EXPEDIENTS. *Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt.*

'*Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks, or more issues from those which now exist. It is only by retrenchment and reform—by curtailing public and private expenditures—by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect effectual relief—security for the future, and an enduring prosperity.*

'*Where small notes are* excluded *gold and silver* supply *their place.*"—Message of Martin Van Buren.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The "Lewistown Temperance Society," will meet in the Methodist E. Church, on Tuesday evening the 25th of February Officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

A. SIGLER—*Sec'y.*

☞ RICHARD M. JOHNSTON, Vice President of the U. S.—The Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN of the U. S. Senate,—HENRY BUHLER, Clerk of the Senate,—and JAMES SNYDER Esq. of Harrisburg, will please accept our thanks for the receipt of valuable documents.

CONFEREE MEETING.

The Conferee Delegates appointed by the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry, will meet in Mifflintown, Juniata co. on Saturday the 22nd inst., for the purpose of nominating two Senatorial delegates from this district to attend the 4th of March Convention to be held in Harrisburg. At a county meeting held in Lewistown, on Thursday evening of the January Court, Isaiah Copelin of Mifflin co. was recommended as a Senatorial delegate, which recommendation was concurred in by the democratic meeting held in Huntingdon county.

GEN. A. S. WILSON.

We regret the attempt of the Keystone to prejudice the Governor and others of the democratic party against our immediate representative Gen. Wilson. Such attacks as have lately been made in that paper upon the General and others, can do no good, and may do much mischief.

If the Keystone supposes that Gen. Wilson, is either to be *slurred* or *driven* out of the estimation of his friends any where that he is known, it has mistaken its man and his reputation. Although he may "speak little and think less," in the slang of the Keystone—he may teach *it* before he is done with it that it has "waked up the wrong passenger"—that the animal which *brays* loudest is not the most sagacious.

One thing the Keystone has ascertained already of him—that he understands how to direct the attention of his fellow-members, and the public to the Bird which fouls its own nest. That he when duty calls, can expose abuses, and will do so without fear, favor, or malice.

The man who has the suffrages and approbation of the democracy of little Mifflin, to say nothing of the rest of the district, can be neither "rotten topp'd or hollow hearted." he must not turn his back upon either friend or foe.

We fear the Keysone has in some way become involved in entangling alliances.—That there is more under the *rose* than is seen or felt yet. If so that constant vigilance recommended by Jefferson, will find it out. We suppose we see enough to satisfy us of the causes which have induced its railing, but we prefer letting bygons be bygons, to avowing them at present.

We do not desire the destruction of the Keystone in the estimation of the democratic party, but we have anxiety for its reformation in manners. We promise them in conclusion of this article to defend our own and our country's friend Gen. Wilson while he continues so—let who may attack him—and if it should be necessary hereafter to notice official dictations and rapacity and the United States Bank concern, we shall not shrink.

Speech of Mr. Buchanan.—We have received the masterly speech of Mr. B. of Pennsylvania in reply to Mr. Clay of Kentucky, on the passage of the Sub Treasury resolution in the Senate of the United States. This speech is said to be one of the most able ones delivered before that body this session, its great length will prevent the entire publication of it in our paper, but shall endeavor to make some appropriate extracts from it in our next.

☞ So far as we have been able to learn, but little damage has been done to the canal considering the high stage of the water, and the immense quantity of ice that had accumulated from the different streams along the river. The principal damage sustained by the canal was in the Long Narrows between this place and Mifflin, by the washing in of the feeder, and the breaking of the towing-path in two or three places. The aqueduct across Jack's-Creek about a mile below town has been considerably injured. We have understood that all the necessary repairs will be completed early in the month of April next.

☞ At a Special Election held in the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Clearfield, on the 4th inst., for the election of a member to the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James Laverty—Mr. Leidy Esq. of Lycoming county, (democrat) was elected by a large majority.

☞ The Democratic party of Lancaster City have achieved a glorious victory over their Anti-Masonic opponents, on Tuesday the 4th inst., by the election of the whole of their city officers, consisting of Aldermen, Constables, Inspectors, Judges and Assessors, by an average majority of four hundred votes.

Birth Day CELEBRATION.

At a special meeting of the Mechanics and Working men's Association, held in the Grand Jury room of the Court House, on Saturday evening, 15th inst., the committee of arrangements reported the following order to be observed in the celebration of the day by the Association.

The members of the Association will meet in the Grand Jury room at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 22nd inst. They will organize, and march thence under the direction of the officers of the Association, who will act as marshals, and unite with the Lewistown Guards in procession. The Association and Guards will then repair to the Court House, and after the delivery of the address, will partake of a Dinner, to be prepared by Capt. Daniel Eisenbise for the occasion.

Ordered, That the foregoing be signed by the officers of the Association, and published.

JOHN MUSSER, Pre'st.
JACOB SMITH, Vice Pre'st.
F. C. Merklin, Secretary.

☞ The citizens of Lewistown desirous of participating with the Association and Guards, in celebrating the anniversary birth day of the illustrious Washington, are respectfully invited to share with them in the festivities of the occasion.

J. M. COGLEY,
On behalf of the Association.
J. THOMAS,
On behalf of the Guards.

Feb. 19, 1840.

BOROUGH & TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

As the people throughout the different Townships and Boroughs will soon be called upon to exercise their rights under the amended Constitution—for the election of Justices of the Peace, Judge & Inspector's, on FRIDAY, the 20 March next. This being something new to the people, we deem the present a fit time to call their attention to a few extracts from the Election Law in regard to the manner of conducting said election, and the duties of officers, &c.

"It is made the duty of the Constable to give ten days' notice of the time and place of such election, by ten or more written or printed advertisements.

The Election to be conducted by the Judges and Inspectors of the last October Election, and to be opened between eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until seven in the evening.

Each qualified citizen shall vote for one person as Judge, and also for one person as Inspector of Elections, and the person having the highest number of votes for Judge shall be publicly declared to be elected Judge and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for Inspectors, shall, in like manner, be declared to be elected Inspectors of said Election. Two duplicate returns shall be made out, the one deposited with the tally list in the ballot box, the other delivered to the Prothonotary of the proper county, to be deposited in his office.

Certificates of election of the officers to be made and delivered to the Constable, who shall leave them at their usual place of abode within six days thereafter—and also another certificate setting forth the votes given for each of the pessons voted for, for the several township officers, which they shall deliver to the constable of the proper township, who shall within five days thereafter deliver the same to the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the county, to be filed in his office.

Each township and borough shall be entitled to elect two Justices of the Peace, who shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well.

A duplicate return of their election shall be made out and immediately transmitted by mail, by the proper constable, to the Governor—and one other handed by the constable to the Prothonotery of the proper county to be filed in his office; which Justice shall be commissioned by the Governor on the twenty-fifth day after the election for Justices shall have been held. They shall be sworn or affirmed according to law by the Recorder of the proper County; and before entering upon the duties of their office, shall give bond to be taken by the Prothonotary, in the name of the Commonwealth, with one or more sufficient securities, in such sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, as the Court of Common Pleas or a Judge thereof, in vacation, shall direct, conditioned for the faithful application of all moneys that come into their hands as Justices; which bonds shall be held in trust, for the benefit of all persons who may sustain injury from the said Justices in their official capacities.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, other than white freemen of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding the election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election unless he have previously been a citizen of this State, and returned to reside here, then six months' residence only is required.

White freemen between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two, having resided in the district ten days, may vote though they have not paid tax or been assessed."

The coming election is one of vast importance to the public generally, and it is highly necessary that the election of Justices of the Peace is a matter that should be well considered, and that men of firmness, stability and sound judgment should be selected.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

Edward B. Hubley, of Schuylkill, Wm. F. Packer, of Lycoming, and Hugh Keys, of Fayett, Board of Canal Commissioners, assembled at their room in the Capitol, on Wednesday last. The Hon. Edward Hubley was elected President, Thomas L. Wilson re-appointed Secretary, and Maj. B. Andrews, Clerk. After being fully organized, the Board proceeded to the appointment of the following officers on the different lines of our State improvements.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD.

J. B. Curtis, Superintendent Shenango Line, Erie Extension.
John Snodgrass, Superintendent of Motive power on the Portage railroad.
David Watson, Superintendent of the Western Reservoir.
Joseph Riter, Superintendent of the Eastern Reservoir.
Absolem Morris, Supervisor on the Western Division,
James Horrell Supervisor Western Division,
David Watson, do. do.
James Langton, do. Juniata Division.
Tho. O. Brein, do. do.
John Shriner, do. North Branch Div.
D. N. Kowover, do. do.
John Snyder, do. do.
Samuel Kerr, Supervisor on Beaver Division.
W. G. Moorhead, do. Portage railroad.
A. B. Cummings, Collector Philabelphia.
Isaac Powell, do. Paoli.
Joseph Snyder, do. Downingtown.
Persifor F. Myers, do. Parkesburg.
Fred. Hambright, do. Lancaster.
Wm. P. Harmony, Weighmaster, Easton.
Henry Geech, do. Philadelphia.
Fred. Hambright, do. Lancaster.
Saml. Brooks, Jr. do. Columbia.
A. C. Barrett, do. North'd.
R. J. Gregg, do. Pittsburg.
James Cameron, Superintendent of Motive power on Cumberland railroad.
Joseph Mosher, Superintendent of the road to avoid the Inclined Plane at Columbia.
James Patton, Collector at Columbia.
Wm. Innis, Collector at Easton.
Samuel Kensey, Collector at New Hope.
M. G. Hibbs, Collector at Bristol.
David Conner, Supervisor Delaware Div.
J. B. Calvin, do. do. do.
D. Y. Harman, do. do. do.
Thos. Tustin, Supervisor Columbia railroad.
Joseph Collins, do. do. do.
Joseph Mosher, do. do. do.
Joseph Riter, Supervisor Juniata Division.
David Woods, do. do. do.
William Price, do. do. do.

MORUS MULTICAULIS SALE.

A large sale of Morus Multicaulis Trees took place on Wednesday last, on the premises of Mr Physick, Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown. It will be seen from the following statement, the article is still deservedly high, and that croakers are doomed to disappointment.

The trees were sold as they stood in the ground, those under twelve inches to be rejected. Owing to a thin soil and close planting, the sizes of the trees were generally small, and the branches few, the average height, according to estimates made on the ground, being about 2½ feet. The purchasers were generally from a distance. The largest portion being from Missouri, Illinois, and other Western states. The prices, it will be seen, averaged 31 23-100 cts. per tree, equal to 12½ cts per foot.

80 rows, averaging	200,	say 60,000 a 30 cts		$18000 00
20 do	do	1000,	say 20.000 a 27 cts	5,500 00
10 do	do	1150,	say 11 500 a 35 cts	4,025 00
52 do	do	1150,	say 59.800 a 37 cts	22,425 00
55 do	do	1 50,	say 66,250 a 32 cts	21,356 00
30 do	do	1200,	say 36,000 a 2 cts	9,000 00
1 do	do	1000,	say 1.000 a 22 cts	225 00
10 do	do	850,	say 8.500 a 18 cts	1,487 50
Whole No. of Trees,		260,050 a 31	23.100	$81,218 75

Such prices as the above at a time of such unparalleled pressure in the money market as the present, augur well for the future success of the Silk enterprize. There can be no doubt, that the prices would have been at least double had the state of the market been more favorable, but the sale at such a time, with such results, will perhaps do more to inspire a just confidence in the business of Silk Growing, than all the arguments which could possibly be used.—We rejoice to see that our friends of the South and West, with young and expanding energies, are laying hold of the work. That which but a short time since as a problem, has been reduced to a certainty, and even the most sceptical are obliged to acknowledge that the Silk Culture will yet be brought to perfection in this country. The difference in opinion is upon the time when,—the possibility is admitted.—*Evening Post.*

Life of an Editor.

Say what we will, the life of an Editor, concious of a genius, whose home is above the storm, is but a tissue of thankless, hopeless, miserable hours. From day to day, he must earn his bread, by meeting in vulgar strife with the world, and bearing in silent bitterness the scorn, the jest, the calumny, and the mockery of "creatures beneath all name;" Like a camel, he must wend his way over a mentel desert, and toil for creatures, that goad him at every step with heartless ribaldry. Public sentiment is a treadmill—and he is "the convict that must keep it in motion." These things are enough to make a proud spirit bend like a reed, and we have often thought of them with an unfathomable agony, that drove us well nigh to madness, But we can bear on while our brethren of finer sensibilities are fainting round us. Our pillow was never of down—the winds of heaven visited our cheek roughly in childhood—our sinews were turned to iron by toil, and cold, and storm—and we feel that we can mingle in the conflict of man with man, and sustain ourselves without defeat or disgrace. The end has not yet come.—*H. Review.*

Temperance Department.

FIVE QUESTIONS.

Proposed to those who are in any way engaged in the trade either of making or selling alcohol.

1. Do your neighbours, relations, or persons whom ye would fain call friends, live too long, that you take so much pains, and work so hard, to shorten their lives?

2. Are they all too comfortable, that you employ yourselves so incessantly to make them miserable?

3. Are they not all sufficiently inclined to do wrong, and go wrong, that you must thus unremittingly labour to excite them to do evil, and drive far from them all the influence of the Holy Spirit. and put out the light of conscience?

4. Are their understanding of too high an order, and their perceptions too strong, that you are at such great expense to darken their understandings, and becloud all their perceptions?

5 Are they too much inclined to fear God and keep his holy commandments, and hereby become virtuous and happy, that you are thus besetting them in all the highways and public places with that which, above all other things, is found by experience to banish the fear of God, lead them to contemn his commandments, and thereby became the enemies of both God and msn?

Reform in the right quarter.—A large convention of Stage Proprietors at Brattleborough, Vt., resolved not to continue in ther employment an intemperate driver, and not to employ a driver who had been discharged from any other road for drunkedness.

In a communication made to the Secretary of the American Temperance Society, by one of the largest mail contretors in the Uuited States, he says, "We seldom have an accident worthy of notice, that we cannot trace to a glass of spirit, taken, perhaps, to oblidge a friend, or a passenger, who has urged the driver *to take a little*; thus putting his own life, and the lives of his companions, in danger, to say nothing of the loss of character and property to us."

For The Lewistown Republican.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 22 Letters,

My 6 19 12 20 2 14 8 9 5 13 Is a town in Tennessee
My 20 21 13 18 7 8 4 14 Is a town in Pennsylvania.
My 12 21 1 20 3 7 1 10 20 2 3 8 Is a town in the
My 18 10 16 19 8 7 21 22 21 [State of
My 20 2 7 15 10 4 21 Is a town in Florida.
My 16 13 17 21 12 22 21 Is a town in Ohio.
My 11 5 8 1 10 22 Is a town in Virginia.

February 15th 1840. X. Q. Z.

Hymenal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 13th inst. by the Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY, to Miss JANE ELIZABETH FRITZ. both of Oliver township.

REVIEW

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Feb. 14.

FLOUR—Wheat per. bbl.		$5 56 *a*	5 62
" Rye,		3 50 *a*	
" Corn Meal. "		3 50 *a*	
GRAIN—Wheat, per. bushel.		1 06 *a*	1 16
" Rye,		65 *a*	70
" Corn,		54 *a*	56
" Oats,		33 *a*	35
PLASTER—per. ton,		3 50 *a*	3 50

For Rent.

The office occupied by the Lewistown Republican on Main Street, adjoining the Public Buildings; if required it will be fitted as a dwelling house for a small family. Enquire at this office—or to

R. C. HALE.

ATTENTION Lewistown Guards.

You will parade on your usual ground on *Saturday* the 22nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in white uniform, provided with 10 rounds of blank Cartridge, musket and accoutrements in good order, by order of Capt. J. Thomas.

J. CRAWFORD, O. S.

The Guards will shoot for a MEDAL on the 22nd inst., the 1st prize to be the Medal second prize 3 bushels of Wheat.—No member will be allowed to shoot unless he is in full uniform, and 10 rounds of cartridge. Constables and other persons holding warrants; are notified to attend on the above day, by order of the Capt.

J. C.—O. S.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Centre and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road, that an election will be held at the house of J G Lebo Potter's Mills, on Monday the 2nd day of March next, for the purpose of electing three managers to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year,

By order of the Board,

JOHN POTTER, Treasurer.

Potter's Mills, Feb. 18, 1840.

To the Directors of Common Schools in Mifflin County.

The following statement is made in compliance with the 10th section of the school law, of June 1836.

Districts that have accepted the Common School System.

The amount which each accepting school district is entitled to receive the ensuing year, commencing on the first Tuesday of June next, out of the annual state appropriation, is a sum equal to one dollar for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

The amount of school tax required to be levied, to entitle a district to its share of the state appropriation, must be a sum equal to at least sixty cents, for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

Districts that have not accepted the Common School System,

The amount of undrawn ballances remaining for the use of non-accepting districts, for the school years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839, is four dollars and forty cents, for each taxable inhabitant in a district according to the enumeration of 1835; and for school years 1840 and 1841, it is two dollars for each taxable inhabitant, according to the enumeration of 1839. The school year 1841, will commence on the 1st Tuesday of June next.

Hence it follows that each non-accepting school district, in which the qualified citizens accept the system, at the next spring elections, and lay a tax equal to sixty cents for each taxable inhabitant will be entitled to receive out of the state appropriations, a sum equal to more than six dollars, for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

By a resolution of the Legislature, passed the 24th day of June, 1839, the above undrawn balances are to be retained for the use of non-accepting districts only until the 1st of November 1840. On which day they are to be paid into the common school fund.

Hence it follows, that as the law now stands, unless the non-accepting districts accept the system at the next spring elections, these undrawn balances amounting now to a sum adequate to the erection of school houses, and putting the system into complete operation, will be forfeited.

TAXABLE INHABITANTS IN THE DISTRICT.

	Enumeration of 1835.	1839.		Enumeration of 1835.	1839.
Armagh,	311	317	Lewistown Bor.	459	513
Brown,	143	228	Menno	205	233
Decatur,	148	189	Union,	245	288
Derry,	181	250	Wayne,	183	346
Granville,	178	235	Oliver,	358	440

Real Estate for Sale.

Will be sold on the 22d day of February next, on the premises, all that messuage and tract of land of which John McLenahan, sen. died, signed, situate, lying and being in Decatur towhship, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Robert Ingram and others, and containing

Two hundred Acres,

more or less, about eighty acres cleared, eight or ten acres of which is under fence. The improvements are a two story log House and log barn, and there is also upon the premises, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees.

The terms and conditions of sale, will be made known on the day of sale by the widow and heirs of John McLenahan dec'd.

Charles McLenahan,
Andrew C. McLenahan,
& Harvey McLenahan,

For themselves and others, &c.

Jan. 22, 1840.

TO SILK GROWERS. 20,000

Morus Multicaulis Trees.

The subscriber will open for sale about the 13th o 14th of March next, 20,000 genuine

Morus Multicaulis Trees,

from 2 to 6 feet high, and averaging from 20 to 150 buds. The trees will be for sale at the National Hotel in the borough of Lewistown, and continue for sale 2 weeks, when the balance that remains unsold, will be taken to the west. The above trees were raised with great care by the subscriber in the city of Lancaster, and are warranted to be genuine, and remarkable for their large and rich leaf. Those persons who intend to enter into the silk business, will do well to lay in their stock of trees at the present opportunity, as they will certainly become more scarce as the season advances, and rise in price from 100 to 200 per cent, before the 1st of *May*. The trees are well put up in fine sand through the winter, which will cause them to be fresh in the spring, and make them worth 100 per cent more than such as have been exposed, to all kinds of weather during the winter. The proper time to plant the trees, is, from the first of April to the first of May, the earlier the better. The subscriber intends to plant this year, ten acres of the above invaluable tree, requiring from 4000 to 5000, which number he reserves for himself out of 20,000, that he raised last year. He also intends to feed next summer, one million of the mammoth sulpur silk worms.

E. E. Demuth.

Lewistown, Jan. 29th 1840.

☞ The Spirit of the Times, Mifflintown, the Democrat, Bellfonte and Democratic Standard, Hollidaysburgh, will please publish the above till the time of sale, and forward bill and papers to this office.

LEWISTOWN Cabinet Manufactory.

North end of Valley Street.

The subscriber desires greatly to acknowledge the very liberal encouragement he has received from his numerous friends in Lewistown, and a large portion of the surrounding country, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to furnish every variety of elegant and ornamental, plain and useful furniture, of the newest patterns, neatly and substantially finished. His stock consists in part of

Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Wardrobes in great variety, Pier and Centre Tables, with best marble tops, End, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Work, Dressing and Candle Stands, Bedsteads, Mahogany, Maple and Cherry, with carved Posts, Canopy or cornish tops, and every description of finish, Superior Hair-cloth Sofas, Mahogany and Maple Spring Seet Rocking Chairs.

All of which, with every other article, either of plain or fancy make in the Cabinet line, will be sold on the most liberal terms, any orders executed from a distance will be promptly attended to, and neatly put up in boxes.

Anthony Felix.

Lewistown, Jan. 5, 1840.

LEWISTOWN HOTEL.

THIS property is now offered for sale or rent, possession on the first of April next—those wishing to either purchase or rent, are invited to call on the proprietor. The property is well known throughout the country, as being a large

THREE STORY BRICK BUILDING,

situate on the Public Diamond in the Borough of Lewistown Mifflin county—and (excelled by none as a convenient property and a good stand,) from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, with a little repair.

D. R. REYNOLDS.

BOOT and SHOE

STORE.

Having purchased the establishment of James M'Dowell, Esq., the business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned.

Intending to employ none but the best workmen, and use only the best materials, he hopes for a continuance of former favours.

DAVID M'CLURE.

J. I. M'COY, continued as Agent.

Lewistown, Jan. 27, 1840.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS,

In relation to the operation of the

RESURECTION OR PERSIAN PILLS.

[RIGHT SECURED.]

(In order that this valuable medicine should not be counterfeited, we have a plate representing a Persian scene, that is struck upon each box. We deem it unnecessary to publish a long list of cirtificates, as they will neither add to nor diminish the virtues of this admirable compound.)

Superior to the Hygenian, Brandwreth's, Evan's, Tomato, the Matchless (priced) Sanative, Indian Purgative, or any other Pills or Compound before the public, as certified to by Physicians and others.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable PERSIAN PILLS, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious FAMILY MEDICINE that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their Sovereign Power over diseases, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure Remedy to apply on the first appearance of disases, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The Resurection or Persian Pills.—These valuable pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. Many there are who have said in their hearts, there is no help for me, who have been raised by them, to pristine health and vigor. They assuredly have healing virtues, which no other medicine in this country possesses. Every individual has found, and will continue to find them to supercede the necessity of any, and every other medicine, which can be produced in America. If the purchaser does not find them, to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the large bill which accompanies each box, when taken according to the directions, their money will be refunded, on the return of the box. Let no one be discouraged however despairing their case may be, until they have tried the Persian Compound, for the most incredulous have been obliged to acknowledge its superiority in quelling diseases which no other medicine could reach. They are the cheapest as well as the best medicine in use. Price 63 cents per box, containing 73 pills, half box 31 cents containing 35 pills, with bill &c. The use of one box will be more convincing than a volume of cirtificates. The

PERSIAN AND INDIA

Vegetable Extracts compose the

RESURECTION PILLS,

Which an all-wise Providence, knowing the wants of man, seems to have sent upon earth for his special benefit. They act in harmony with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system, when it is in health; but when diseased, they arouse its native energies into action, and prove a Powerful remedy in expelling disease from the system, of whatever name or nature it may be, thus proving a Universal *Remedy* or antidote for disease.

General office of E. CHASE & Co,, Agents for America, Arcade Hall, Buffalo St., Rochester, N. Y. Ezra Taylor, *Agent* for the State of Pennsylvania.

••••For sale at the store of F. McClure Lewistown, who is Agent for Mifflin co.

Lewistown, Feb. 1st 1840.

WINSLOW'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

Composed of the concentrated virtues of the herbs of Horehound' Bonesett and several other vegatable substances. Warranted pure from any Mineral whatever. This invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing cures that have ever been known. All who have ever used it for asthma, coughs, spiting blood, whooping cough, croop or hives, consumption, chronic plurisy, hoarseness, pain and soreness of the breast, difficulty of breathing, and every other disease of the lungs and breast, can and do attest to its usefullness. Bronchets a disease which is sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease, Bronchitis, are cough, soreness of the lungs or throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, asthma, hectic fever, a spitting up of phlegem or matter, and sometimes blood. It is an inflamation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the lungs. This Balsam immediately suppresses the cough, pain, inflamation, fever and difficulty of breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration and a cure is soon effected.

Read the following letter from

Pittsburg, Monroe co., Nov. 9, 1839.

Mr John M. Winslow, Druggist.

Dear Sir: I have been for a series of years afflicted with an affection of the Lungs, and a hard cough, and have many times arose in the morning as completely exhausted by excessive coughing during the night as a person would by a hard days labor. I have tried most of the popular remedies of the day, but never found relief until I met with your Balsam of Horehound. All other remedies or palativeness that I have used, leave the bowals in a congested state while yours leaves them soluble and free. This I consider a great desideratum. You having a free sale for your Balsam in this place, I feel it my duty to recommend it to the afflicted. I rest quietly through the night, and my sleep is refreshing. I take pleasure in recommending your Balsam of Horehound to all those afflicted with pulmonary complaints or any disease appertaining to the lungs, and I take this opportunity to thank you for the great relief and benefit I have experienced through your instrumentality. Yours with much respect,

WM. COGSWELL.

For sale by Charles Ritz, Wm. Marks and Samuel S. Jones Lewistown, and by druggists through the country generally.

February. 12. 1839.

EDMUND S. DOTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ANY business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention. He will occupy the Office of A S Wilson, Esq., the present winter, and carefully attend to business of his.

Lewistown, Dec. 18th 1839.

Farmers and Mechanics,
LOOK AT THIS!

Bar Sheer Ploughs, of the best quality Side Hill Ploughs, with either raught or cast Iron Sheers, together with other kinds of Cast Iron Ploughs and Plough Castings, constantly on hands. ALSO, Expanding Cultivators, with raught Iron teeth, a first rate article for working Corn or putting in seed, Mill Castings of every description made to order.

Turning and Boring,

of every description done in the best manner by

JOHN R. WEEKES.

Lewistown, Feb. 27, 1839.

LEWISTOWN
HAT

MANAUFCTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately enlarged his stock of materials, and is now enabled to manufacture every variety of

HATS.

in the most superior style—such as

Beaver, Brush, Russia, Fur, Silk Hats, Bonnets of all kinds.

As he will employ the best of workmen, he assures his friends that his work, in all respects, shall equal City manufacturies, and will constantly keep for sale,

SEAL SKIN, FUR, AND CLOTH CAPS,

a first rate article. He will constantly have on hand, a complete arrortment of English hare, Martin, Angola, Seal and other FURS, tanned and colored, for men and womens' wear, to which he would invite attention when in season. Also,

Chinchilla Skins

for Ladies' cloaks and Childrens' caps.

All the above articles have been selected with judgment and care, and purchasers may rest assured of getting good articles, by giving him a call.

Fur caps rapaired and done up in good style and at moderate prices.

Henry Leibert.

November 7, 1838.

Causes of Dyspepsia.

This disease often originates from a habit of overloading or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, or very protracted periods of fasting, an indolent or sedentary life, in which no exercise is afforded to the muscular fibres or mental faculties, fear, grief, and deep anxiety, taking too frequent strong purging medicines, dysentary, miscarriages, intermittent and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hours and the too frequent use of spiritous liquors.

SYMPTOMS.

Dyspepsia may be described from a want of appetite or an unnatural and voracious one, nausea, sometime bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and prutrescent eructations, water brash, pains in the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness and dimness of sight, disturbed rest, tremors, mental despondency, flautlency, spasms, nervous irritability, chilliness, sallowness of complexion, oppression after eating, general languor and debility; this disease will also very often produce the sick headache, as proved by the experience of those who have suffered of it.

TREATMENT.

The principal objects to be kept in view are 1st. to free the stomach and intestines from offending materials. 2d, to improve the tone of the digestive organs and energy of the system in removing noxious matters from the stomach, and obviating costiveness Violent drastic purgatives should be avoided and those apperients should be used which act gently, and rather soliciting the peristaltic motions of the intestines to their regularity of health, than by irritating them to a laborious excitement. There is no medicine better adapted to the completion of this than Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S GERMAN APERIENT PILLS. To improve the functions of the debilitated organs and invigorate the system generally, no medicine has ever been so prominently efficacious as Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING PILLS, whose salutary influence in restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action, and re establishing health and vigor in enfeebled and dyspeptic constitutions, have gained the implicit confidence of the most eminent physicians, and an unprecedented public testimony. Remember Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING PILLS, they are put up in small packs with full directions.

Principal office for the United States, at No. 19 North Eighth Street Philadelphia, where all communications must be addressed. Also for sale at the store of F. McClure who is agent for Mifflin county.

LOOK AT THIS!

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity, that he continues to carry on the TINNING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his old stand, in Market sreet, one door east of H. Kulp & Son's Store, where he will, at all times, be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with a call; he constantly keeps on hand all kinds of

TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER AND HOLLOW WARE,

which he will sell at moderate prices.

Also—Coal and Wood Stoves,

Also—COFFEE MILLS of an excellent quality.

of every kind, which he will sell very cheap. All orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Lewistown, Oct. 23d, 1839.

CHEAPEST PAPERS IN THE WORLD!.

Great Inducements for Clubbing, and Liberal Premiums to Agents!

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

Is published every Wednesday on extra Imperial size Paper of the Largest Class, and of a beautiful Texture,

At $2,00 Per Anum,

Or Ten Subscriptions for $10,00.

Its contents embrace every variety of subjects and afford the earliest and most authentic articles of news, together with original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively useful and invariably interesting. Within the short space of Eighteen Months, its circulation has extended to

Over 30,000 Subscribers,

And it still goes on to increase rapidly with

Farmers,	Agriculturalists,
Mechanics,	Merchants.
Tradesmen,	Manufacturers, and
Artizans,	Men of Leisure,

In every District of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated.

It is decidedly and emphatically the

Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!!!

Affording to Clubs of ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of literary and useful intelligence for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR.

The Biographies of distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining selections from the British periodicals translations from the works of the leading writers of Romance and Poetry on the continent of Europe, and notices of the Popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL, in advance will pay for TEN copies of the Messenger for one year!

A FIVE DOLLAR BILL, will pay for four copies for one year.

TWO DOLLARS, in advance, is the price of an individual subscription for one year.

ONE DLLAR, will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

*** At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, The paper is invariably Discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time, and the subscription renewed.—All Letters must be Post Paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office.—Address,

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Athenian Buildings. Franklin Place, Phila.

Liver Complaint.

This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs, attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach; there is in the right side also a distension—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citron color or yellow like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a dry cough, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally terminates into another of a more serious nature, which in all probability is far beyond the reach of human skill. Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND TONIC STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, if taken at the commencement of this disease will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect CURE will be performed. Thousands can testify to this fact.

Certificates from many persons may daily be seen of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine, by applying at the Medical Office No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also for sale at the store of F. McClure, who is Agent for Mifflin county,

LIVER COMPLAINT

Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. WM. RICHARD of Pittsburg, entirely cured of the above distressing disease—His symptoms were pain and weight in left side, loss of appetite, vomiting acrid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenace changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangemeut of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians but received no relief, until using Dr. Harlich's Medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware MAUFACTORY.

Corner of Market and Grand Streets,

LEWISTOWN.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, Tin and Sheet iron ware of every description. House spouting done on the shortest notice. He also keeps on hand the different varieties of

COAL & WOOD STOVES,

he also which he will sell wholesale and retail; also wagon Boxes; also Anthracite coal from Lykens Valley Sunbury and Wilkesbarre, he intends to keep on hand a full supply for the coming season, as the arrangements are made to get 500 tons, from the above named places. Orders for any of the three different kinds of coal, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to by

JAS. E. APPLEBAUGH.

Lewistown, June 19th. 1839.

N. B. Old Metal, Pewter and Lead, will be taken in exchange for any of the above articles, for which the highest price will be given by J. E. A.

Buffalo Robes

Of a good quality for sale, low for cash, by the subscriber, at his residence on Valley street. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

JACOB SMITH, COACH-MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, on the North side of Main street, adjoining J. M. Cogley's dwelling, and a few doors from the Hotel on the Diamond Square, where he is prepared to execute to order any work in his line, with promptness on the most reasonable terms. He returns his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He has on hand, and intends constantly to keep for sale

Carriages, Coaches, BAROUCHES, GIGS, *Sulkeys, Dearborns, Sleighs,* &C. &C.

Repairing and painting done at the lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. All kinds of

ASH OR OAK

plank will be taken in exchange for work in his line.

☞ Two or three Journeymen Coach-Makers can find employment by applying to the subscriber.

Jacob Smith.

Lewistown, Sept. 10, 1839.

WANTED.

Two or three apprentices to the coach making business, boys of 19 or 17 years of age will be preferred. Apply to

JACOB SMITH.

Lewistown, Sept. 4, 1836.

GAYSPORT FOUNDRY,
AIR FURNACE,
AND
Machine Manufactory.
West end of Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the above establishment is now in full operation, and he is ready to execute orders for

CASTINGS & MACHINERY

of every description.

Steam Engines &c.

on the shortest notice, and on better terms than can be procured in Pennsylvania.

He has just erected an

AIR FURNACE,

capable of casting at one heat **24,000** lbs. He is now making and has on hand the following castings.

Anvil Blocks	lbs.	16,000	For Forges.
Helves		10,000	
Cam Rings	Weighing	9,500	
Bed Plates		2,377	
Stands		1,876	
Hammers		1,000	
Anviis		900	

With every other casting necessary

The great advantage of cast iron anvil blocks, helves and cams, must be obvious to all Iron Masters. Many forges are now in operation on this improved plan, to the entire satisfaction of the enterprizing proprietors.

I am now casting full setts for the following gentlemen:

E. Shoenberger,
W. Logan Fisher, Clark's Ferry;
Cresswell & Thomas, Waynesburg Mifflin County;
Lyon, Shorb & Co. Tyrone.

CASTINGS

For Rolling Mills, Rail Road Cars, Saw and Grist Mills, and a variety of Stoves; Wagon and Dearborn Boxes always on hand.

Orders received for any description of Castings or Machinery, punctually attended to and forwarded according to directions.

B. O'Friel.

Sept. 10, 1839.

Brandreth's PILLS!!

CITIZENS! never for a moment forget that Brandreth's PILLS can never be obtained genuine of Druggists. They invariably sell miserable counterfeits, calculated to injure, and therefore ruin the character of the true and genuine article.

I have in my possession at No. 8, North 8th st., counterfeit Brandreth's Pills, purchased from sixteen different druggists in Philadelphia, eleven of whom have their stores in Market st. Remember never to go to a druggist store when you want genuine Brandreth's Pills—go only to Dr. Brandreth's adverti-ed agents—or his offices. Set this down in your memorandum book also, never, no, never purchase Brandreth's Pills from Pedlers, unless you wish to shorten your days. No Pedler in the United States ever was, or ever will be authorized by Dr. Brandreth for the sale of his medicine.

NOTICE.—The public will be careful and purchase no Pills purporting to be Dr. Brandreth's, in the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and South Jersey, unless the Agent has a copperplate certificate of agency signed the 8th of May, 1838.

B. BRANDRETH M. D., sole proprietor,
BRANCH GREEN, principal agent.

Remember the only offices in the city are, Principal office, 8 North 8th st.—43 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

HENRY STONER, is a duly authorised Agent for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, in town of Lewistown county of Mifflin, and state of Pennsylvania, and is legally bound under a penalty of 500 dollars not to sell or expose for sale any Pills having the name of Brandreth's Pills, other than those received from Dr. Brandreth, or his authorised agents. Agent in the vicinity, Henry Stoner. Henry Hardy, Waynesburg. Wm. Steward, Huntingdon. J. & J. Potter, Potters mills. J. M. Hale, Bellefonte. Morehead & Irvin, Lycoming Co. Wm. Bell, Harrisburg. John Sheffner, Lancaster.

Lewistown, August 7, 1839.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Assignee of Henry Stoner, of the Borough of Lewistown, under a deed of trust for the benefit of preferred creditors, and of all others who shall execute releases on or before the 1st day of April next, will attend at the store of H. Stoner in Lewistown, for the settlement of claims—and all debtors and creditors of Henry Stoner, are hereby called upon to present their several debts and claims to the subscriber for settlement, on or before the 15th day to March next.

Jos. Milliken, *Assignee.*

Lewistown, Jan. 23, 1840.

Buck Hotel,

NO. 130

North 2nd Street, Near Race

PHILADELPHIA, BY
WILLIAM J. STEEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the above named house, and is now prepared to accommodate travelers and others equal to any Hotel in the city. His BAR will always be supplied with the greatest variety of choice Liquors: His TABLE will invariably be spread with the best the market can afford. His STABLE is large and commodious—will hold from **60** to **70** Horses, and is always abundantly provided with provender, and attended by careful and experienced Ostlers. No pains will be spared to render all who may favour him with their custom, comfortable—and bills moderate.

Philadelphia, 1839.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received and now opened a their new Store Room on the corner of Market and Wayne Streets, a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
China, Glass and Queensware, GROCERIES, &C.

ALL of which they are determined to sell very low for cash or in exchange for country produce.

H. Kulp, & Son.

Lewistown, Dec. 10th 1839.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Of ten years standing cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Stregthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mrs. SARAH BOYER, wife of Wm. Boyer, North 4th street, Philadelphia, entirely cured of the above distressing disease. Her symptoms were, habitual costiveness of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain in the side stomach and back, depression of spirits, extreme debility, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of pain, with other symptoms indicating a great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mrs. Boyer was attended by several of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine.—At last a friend of hers procured a package of Dr. HARLICH'S Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, which, by the use of one package, induced her to continue with the medicine, which resulted in effecting a permanent cure, beyond the expectation of her friends

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!!

More proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's MEDICINES.

Mr. JONAS HARTMAN, of Sumneytown, Pa., entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acrid eructations sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depresion of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness. Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benifit he received from the use of DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and APERIENT PILLS.

Principle Office No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also, for sale at the store of F. McClure principal agent of Lewistown Mifflin Co.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIAISM CURED,

By Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines.

Mr. WM. MORRISON, of Schuylkill Sixth st., Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the above distressing disease—Sickness at the stomach, headache, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, acrid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility disturbed rest, a pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, severe flying pains in the chest, back, and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, languor and lassitude upon the least occasion. Mr. Morrison had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of human skill to restore him to health—however, as his afflictions had reduced him to a deplorable condition, having been induced by a friend of his to try Dr. HARLICH'S MEDICINES, they being highly recommended, by which he procured two packages for a trial; before using the second package, he found himself greatly relieved, and by continuing the use of them the disease entirely disappeared—he is now enjoying the blessings of perfect health.

Turnpike Election.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the house of Adam Greers, Brown's Mills, on the 2nd Monday of March next, to elect one PRESIDENT, SIX Managers and a Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Lewistown and Kishacoquillas Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

WILLAM B. NORRIS, President.

Browns Mills, Jan. 10th 1840.

BLANK DEEDS
For Sale at this Office.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing three notes given by me to Mary Ann Ferguson.

One dated Oct. 19, 1839, for $25,00 payable May 31st 1840.
One do do 19, 1839, " $25,00 payable Oct. 31st 1840.
One do do 19, 1839, " $12,50 payable April 30th 1840.

As I never have received value for the same (being fraudulently obtained,) I am determined not to pay said notes, unless compelled by law

JOHN KEITH.

Sterrett's Mills Mifflin Co.
Oct. 25, 1839.

LEWISTOWN CABINET WARE ROOMS.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has heretofore received and respectfully informs them, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Manufacturing,

in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of Market street, directly opposite Blymier's tinware manufactory, where he keeps constantly on hands all kinds of FURNITURE of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of

Sofas, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Secretaries, Card, Dining, Centre, Hall & Pier Tables, Bureaus, dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, enclosed Wash Stands, &c., &c.

And in addition to the above he has employed a first rate mahogany *Chair* maker, and he will be able to furnish rocking CHAIRS of the latest and most approved patterns, and arm and parlor Chairs.

ALSO,

FRENCH bedsteads made to order. All the above articles will be made of good materials, in a workmanlike manner, and at moderate prices.

R. H. McCLINTIC.

Lewistown, Oct. 2, 1839.

HICKOK & CANTINE.

BOOK-BINDERS,

Walnut St., between Second and Third,

Harrisburg, Pa.

They are prepared to execute all work in their line with despatch and in a superior style. Their Ruling Apparatus and other machinery, are of the first order and latest improvements, and they feel a confidence in their faculties for giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

BLANK BOOKS

of every description made to order, and forwarded to any part of the commonwealth.

Paper ruled to any pattern required—Music, Albums, Law Books, Periodicals, &c. bound in the best style.

☞ Books, Pamphlets, &c. received at this office and forwarded to Harrisburg, and when bound will be returned to us.

November 29, 1839.

WIND-MILLS,

FOR CLEANING GRAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, (cheap) first rate Wind Mills, which he warrants to be good. Farmers will find it to their advantage to give him a call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in the building opposite the Drug Store of Dr. Schwartz.

JOHN MUSSER.

Lewistown, Jan. 8, 1840.

WORMS.

Chas. Ritz's, Vermifuge.

IN all ages and in all countries intestinal worms have been the pest children and to the annoyance of their parents—being a constant source of torment and the frequent irritating cause of sickness and death in children, while the real disorder often remained unknown until to late. All remedies heretofore in use have failed to remove these vermin, and it was only after a number of experiments made to discover an infallable and never-failing medicine, and after having previously devoted considerable pains and attention to the subject for years that the attempt was ultimately successful n discovering and preparing th is

"Never-failing Vermifuge,"

which never will fail invariably to expel from the bowels and stomachs of children and grown persons all kinds of worms which may be lodged therein, if used in sufficient quantity and according to the following direction.—In addition to these inestimable qualities, the like which has never before been known, it is a medicine sufficiently powerful,—yet perfectly safe to the most delicate infant,—of a pleasant flavor and taste,—no-wise offensive to the most fastidious palate, and by its gentle purgative quality completely frees the stomach and bowels of these dangerous and disgusting vermin.

☞ The extraordinary success this invaluable medicine has been attended with would appear incredible to strangers as to its curative effects, it having in one recent case dislodged **280** worms from the bowels of a child!!—and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty is a common every day circumstance.—These astonishing good effects have induced others ignorant of its component parts to imitate it, and the articles are sold for inferior in quality and efficacy in its place to the unwary.

☞ Persons who intend using the Real and Infallible Vermifuge, will bear in mind that none are genuine unless they are made at

CHARLES RITZ'S
Drug Store, Lewistown, Pa.
and have my labe on the vial.
Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

Lewistown Jan. 1839.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL MAHANEY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING,

in its various branches, in the new Store Room, one door East of James Turner's Pennsylvania Hotel, and immediately opposite F. Schwartze's Tavern, on the Main street. He is in receipt of the Philadelphia and New York monthly

FASHIONS,

By which he is enabled to turn out as fashionable work as any other establishment in the Borough. From his experience, and by punctual and good work, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Lewistown, Oct. 30, 1839.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber has just opened a very large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

among which are a handsome variety of Mousseline de Laines, Prints, Merinoes, Brocha and Merino Shawls, figured and plain Silks, Satins, &c. &c.

His assortment of CLOTHS is also extensive, including Superfiine Blue Blacks, Invisible Greens, Blues and other colors, heavy Pilot and Beaver cloths, Cassimers &c., all of which will be sold low.

L. T. WATTSON.

N. B. Best winter Sperm Oil for sale.

Lewistown, Dec. 4, 1839.

RHEUMATISM,

Entirely Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson, of Chester Co. Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for 18 months, his Symptoms were Excruciating pain in all his Joints especially in his hip, Shoulder, and Ancles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Harlich's pills of which he sent to the Agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for 18 months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes thee lines published that they may be relieved and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

South-east corner of the Diamond

LEWISTOWN, Pa.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the above BUSINESS, and is prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

Having a large stock on hand at this time from his own manufactory, which consists in part of

Men's Calf, Kip, and Coarse Boots,			
"	"	"	" Monroes,
"	"	"	Shoes & Pumps,
Boy's	"	"	Lace Boots,
Ladies	"	"	Gaiter Boots,
"	Calf, Morocco, & Kip Boots,		
"	"	"	Shoes and Pumps,
"	Lasting, Kid, & Morocco Slippers,		

With a general assortment of Youths Misses and Childrens Boots and Shoes, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞ All Orders promptly attended to by

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Lewistown, Dec. 3d 1839.

N. B.—The public may rest assured, that EASTERN work will not be sold to them as Home Manufacture.

Lewistown Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

Having procured a quantity of Patterns this season, for Bevel and Spurr-Gearing, or Mills of various kinds—and being prepared to do all kinds of boring, turning and fitting up such Machinery, the subscriber feels confident that he shall be able to satisfy all who may be inclined to favour him with their custom. The quality of his castings, he considers, equal to any in the state—and his workmanship in finishing he trusts, will satisfy all those who examine for themselves.

Bar Share Ploughs, for two or three horses—side hill ploughs, and three sizes of cast iron Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Also, waggon and carriage boxes—plough plates right and left hand—plaster and corn Grinders, a first rate article—bark mills—apple nuts gudgeons of various sizes—sled shoes—slay shoes, &c. &.

All kinds of castings, of ordinary size, done to order, in the best manner for prompt payment. All kinds of country produce, received at market price, and old castings at one cent per pound. But for accounts that have stood ninety days, I want cash very soon.

Silbee's patent fire backs, (a valuable improvement,) for furnishing black-smiths' fires with hot blasts, kept for sale.

Having a blacksmith's shop, and carpenter's shop, belonging to the establishment, the subscriber is prepared to do any kind of work in his line that may be wanted.

John R. Weekes.

Lewistown, Aug. 20th 1839.

STOP! LOOK HERE,
Furniture and Looking-Glass
MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCLIBERS thankful for past favours, so liberally bestowed upon them by the public, take this opportunity of informing their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have rented the New Large Store Room adjoining James Turner's and immediately opposite F. Schwartz's Hotel, where they invite the public to call and examine their stock of

Furniture and Looking-Glasses,

which are of the best materials and Workmanship and will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. They are prepared to execute all orders for **FURNITURE** in general,—also, VENETIAN SHUTTERS, Venetian and DWARF BLINDS, on an improved plan. They have a great variety of Superb Steel, Lithography, and Wood Engravings consisting of full setts of the President's of the United States &c. &c.

*** N. B. Old Looking-Glasses neatly fitted with new Glasses of a superior quality, and Glasses newly framed on reasonable terms.

☞ Stores in Town and Country can be supplied with Looking-Glasses at Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

HALLIDAY & CASEY.

Lewistown, Jan. 14 h 1840.